SENATE.

RESOLUTION REGARDING PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION ADOPTED-DEBATE

ON THE INCOME TAX

washington, May 4.—Quite unexpectedly a brief but sharp debate was precipitated in the Senate to-day on the income-tax proposition. The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the succession to the Presidency was discussion. Mr. Mills proposed an amendform of a new section, intended to form as to meet the requirements of the Supreme Court decision. He was sharply criticised for enwhich practically all Senators favored, but stood The amendment was defeated-32 to 29-all Republicans voting against the amendment, il the Democrats, except Mr. Caffery, to-with the Populists and Silver Republicans, of it. The joint resolution, which was

adopted, reads as follows:
In all cases not provided for by Article II. Clause
V of the Constitution, where there is no person
entitled to discharge the duties of the office of the
President, the same shall devoice upon the VicePresident. The Congress may by law provide for
the case where there is no person entitled to hold
the office of President or Vice-President, declaring
what officer shall not as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall
be removed or a President shall be elected.

On presenting an amendment to the War Reve neasure providing for the issue of Treasury said it was well understood that bonds, as procapitalist, while the Treasury notes provided Stewart's amendment was a substitute for the wided for the issue of \$500,000,000 Treasury notes.

ence report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Gorman antagonized the acemendment offered by Mr. Chandler respecting payment by the Government for the use of inventions of Army and Navy officers. The report was egreed A further conference was ordered on the bill ex-

tending the homestead laws to Alaska.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AFFAIRS Mr. GEAR (Rep., Iowa), chairman of the Pacific sideration for a bill authorizing a commission con-sisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General to ffect an adjustment between the United States and the Stoux City and Pacific Railway Company relation to certain bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the railroad. An amendment to the bill, offered by Mr. Harris, of Kansas, provides that the commission may not accept less in settlement of the Government's

claim than the principal of the bonds issued in aid the construction of the ratiroad. Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) delivered an extended speech on the bill, in the course of which he inlicated its great importance as a precedent. Mr. COCKRELL (Dem., Mo.) secured the passage

of the following resolution:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to make to the Senate a report showing the coining value of the sliver bullion in the Treasury and the amount of seignlorage and the amount of existing Treasury notes issued in its purchase, and the amount of standard sliver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1870, and the amount of the seignlorage and the amount of Treasury notes redeemed in such dollars and retired.

Mr. HARRIS (Pop. Kan) continuing the dataset f the following resolution:

Mr. HARRIS (Pop., Kan.), continuing the debate on the pending railroad bill, urged the adoption of his amendment as the least that Congress could do in protecting the interests of the country.

Bloux City road was a link so important to the in full, about \$1.600.000, the Northwestern would had for years talkifled the returns from the Sloux City road, with the view of securing the road at a

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. At 2 o'clock the railroad bill was displaced by a

special order, which was a joint resolution, proing for the succession in case of the death of the President-elect before his inauguration. The proposed amendment was favorably reported from he Judiciary Committee.
Mr. MILLS (Dem., Tex.) offered the following

Section 2 Direct taxes shall not be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, but Congress shall have power to lay and collect direct taxes as ofher taxes, duties, imposts and excises are levied and collected.

to withhold his amendment, promising that at any time in the future he would assist him in getting

American people, who are in favor of it.
"Does the Senator," inquired Mr. Hoar, "desire
to endeavor to compel anybody to vote for his
amendment because he is in favor of the pending

Mr. Mills replied that he was employing perfeetly proper means to obtain a hearing for his amendment. He inquired who was to maintain the great struggle on which the country had entered. The war might set affame the whole of Europe and gress had no power to raise money, except by tax-It had no power to make the great incomes pay their proportion of taxes. Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., N. H.) wanted to know

whether Mr Mills represented his side of the Chamber in insisting that the resolution, which practically all Senators favored, should not go to the country without the income-tax rider. Mr. Mills replied that he represented only him-

Mr. FORAKER (Rep., Ohio) announced that he was in favor of both the resolution and the pend-ing amendment. He was in favor, he said, of an income tax. He would vote, however, under the circumstances, to lay the proposed amendment on

In the course of other remarks on the amendment by Mr. Mills and Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chandler pressed them hard to know why they were not filling to separate propositions which had not the slightest relation to each other. Not receiving attsfactory replies, he commented sarchstically on the high order of statesmanship that induced

them to employ such tactics. Mr. Hoar declared that the income-tax proposin was as hig a piece of demagogiam as was ever Cincered. He inquired of Mr Stewart how much

the millionaire mine-owners of Nevada contribed to the State through the income tax. Mr. Stewart replied that there were no millionairs mine-owners in Navada, as they had been

ruined by Republican legislation. MR MILLS'S AMENDMENT TABLED.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to lay the proposed amendment on the table, and it

AYES 82

Davie, Deloe Elkins, Farbanks, Foraker, Prys,	Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillah, Mason, Piatt (Conn.), NOES-29,	Thurston, Warren, Weilington Wetmore, Wilson.
Racen, Bate, Herry Butter, Canton, Chilton, Ciay, Pantet,	Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lindsay, McEnery, McLeurin, Mallory, Mills,	Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turner,

Gallinger, Hale, Hanns, Hansbrough,

After some further debate on the nending resolu-

tion, in the course of which both Mr. Hoar and Mr. Bacon said that it was not intended to cover, and did not cover, cases of contested Presidential elections, the resolution was agreed to, the neces sary two-thirds voting for it.

in, and when the doors were reopened Mr. HAW-LEY (Rep., Conn.) presented the report of the conferrees on the bill suspending the law relating department of the Army. After the reading of the

Mr. GORMAN (Dem., Md.) thought the proposed was unwise, imprudent and unnecessary. said it was most extraordinary that bureau officers should be authorized to go into the open market and purchase unlimited supplies. He was of the opinion that in the Civil War supplies were pur-chased only on the authority of the commanding

neral.

If Hawley pointed out that the bill provided at the law could be suspended only at the distinct the Secretary of War. He would be reonsible for all suspensions of the law that might After a brief discussion of the report it was laid

ver until to-morrow to be printed. The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

the conference report on the Fortifications bill. The remainder of the session was occupied in confor the repeal of an act prohibiting the passage of United States into the "free zone" of Mexico.

COULD WAR HAVE BEEN AVERTED? MR. DEPEW THINKS IF THE PRESIDENT HAD

BEEN LEFT ALONE IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN Cleveland, Ohio, May 4 - Chauncey M. Depew was in Cleveland to-day attending the annual meetings of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate railways. In speaking of the war he said:

I am of the opinion that if President McKin-ley had been left to himself we should have had no war. The trouble is that in Congress there are a number of men who are clamorous for a light. No, I do not think they would go to the question whether the Maine incident had hap

tinued. I believe it should be prosecuted w vigor worthy of a better opponent. The cont-should be made short, sharp and decisive. Spain, but because of the object-lesson it would afford European Powers. They will respect us more if they see that when we engage in a fight we are a united people with only one end in

that of the two great Anglo-Saxon races, stand-

SHIPPING INTERESTS AND THE WAR. CRITICISM OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR BUT-

the Navy Department is being severely criticised for what is asserted to be a tandency to make purtion, must seek abroad what it carnot procure at ships that are admirably adapted for its purpose, henored policy to insist on buying by preference in the English market.

that English ships are cheaper. Of course English the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MILLS (Dem. Tex.) offered the following amendment in the form of a new section:

Section 2 Direct taxes shall not be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective within the Section of the save and excises are levied and collected.

Mr. Mills explained that his amendment was offered in order that the points raised by the Supreme Court against the income-tax proposition might be met.

Mr. HOAR (Rep. Mass.) appealed to Mr. Mills to withhold his smendment, promising that at any time in the future he would assist him in getting consideration for it.

Mr. Mills insisted on his amendment, and Mr. Hoar for a reason for insisting upon his the year and nays were demanded.

Pending the voting, Mr. Mills, when pressed by Mr. Hoar for a reason for insisting upon his they have to undergo a new competition, which will have to undergo a new competition.

Mr. Hear for a reason for insisting upon his amendment at this time, said: "I want to tie it to the pending resolution, that it may reach the American people, who are in favor of it."

American people, who are in favor of it."

Fesult in norming the norm and the favor of it."

SPANISH TROOPS DESPERATE CONDITION DYING IN CUBA BY THE HUNDREDS OF NEGLECT

Mobile, Ala., May 4. The American bark John R. Stanhope is in port from Honduras. Since she left Mobile the last time the vessel has been in Manzanillo, on the southeast const of Cuba, which port Captain P. V. Marshall left on March 26, and the master tells a surprising story to the Associ-ated Press representative of the military condition existing there, being verified by the mate, Thomas

small portion of bread and a small piece of pork. small portion of bread and a small piece of pork.

This was doled out by officers and carried away, all in the same tin dish, and the soldiers devoured it like ravenous dogs. They were ragged and dirty like ravenous dogs. They were ragged and dirty had not worked up a very large stock of bunting in had not worked up a very large stock of bunting in in appearance, unsoldierly in bearing and dis-cipline, and their courage had been killed by victsat-

tudes and til treatment. One night on the outskirts of the city Mate Co-

One night on the outskirts of the city Mate Co-burn saw hundreds of Spanish soldiers huddled to gether like animals on the floor of an oid stable. The mortality among the soldierly is the result of their condition, and not of the climate. "American troops need have no fear," said the mate: "while the terrible mortality is not exager-ated in the dispatches to this country, there are more deaths from starvation and its concomitant diseases than from any climatic maladies." From the best information obtainable. Captain Marshall is of the colinion that the whole of the forty thousand troops driven into Manzanillo from the Province of Santiago de Cuba by the insurgents are only awaiting a favorable opportunity openly to revoil.

MEXICO MAINTAINS NEUTRALITY. A MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS AND VOLUNTEERS

- FOR SPAIN PREVENTED. City of Mexico, May 4.-The Government has city of Mexico, May 4.—Inc Government has stopped the contemplated meeting of Spanish clerks here for the purpose of raising money and volun-teers for Spain. The police were ordered to pre-vent the meeting as contrary to the obligation of a

neutral nation.

There has been great excitement here over the neutral nation. American naval victory, and its moral effect will be great, for the Spanish local papers and other

be great, for the Spanish local papers and other journals under Spanish influences have confidently anticipated a triumph for Spain in the first encounter on the ocean.

Besident Europeans who have been predicting the defeat of the Americans are chagrined. There is intense commercial jealousy of Americans, and this intense commercial jealousy of Americans, and this intense commercial jealousy of americans, and this intense commercial jealousy of americans. And this intense commercial jealousy of an unexpected blow. The Spaniards are predicting an unexpected blow by their cruisers at some point on the Atlantic coast.

CITY ABLAZE WITH FLAGS.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY ON EVERY SIDE.

STREET-LARGE CROWDS AT THE BULLE-

Commodore Dewey of his brilliant victory in the Philippines, public attention was to some extent diverted to the doings of the war vessels nearer home. The news that Rear-Admiral an unknown mission was read with the greatest eagerness, and the strongest impression immediately prevailed that it betokened an early encounter with the Spanish fleet.

gathered outside the newspaper offices since the outbreak of hostilities than yesterday. The fact that it was a public holiday probably helped to swell the numbers. It is often a matter of surprise to hear with what intelligence the situation will be commented upon by men who ordinarily would not impress one as taking other than a somewhat superficial view of the war. these men, whose speech gives no evidence of any large acquaintance with the rudiments the English language, discussing the effect that the retention of the Philippines may have upon the future policy of the United States in the

It is hardly to be conceived that any other city Island is literally ablaze with the Stars and Stripes. Go where you will, in the most aristocratic portion of Fifth-ave, or among the lowpatriotte feeling that is in them by wearing a

stincts, has given up selling his usual assortment, and makes his stock in trade the flag; that is, when he succeeds in getting a supply. The makers of bunting, in point of fact are unable to cope with the demand. Many of the manufacturers have orders placed with them for delivery three grounds, and the control of the c is, when he succeeds in getting a supply. The makers of bunting, in point of fact are unable to cope with the demand. Many of the manufacturers have orders placed with them for delivery three months ahead. This is true not only of the factories in this neighborhood, but all over the country. Buttons bearing patriotle inscriptions and sentiments are sold daily in thousands, of all designs and sizes. One that is finding particular favor and has just been issued carries the words, "We didn't Dew-ey ting to 'emi"

erences in the menu yesterday, aside from liberal decoration with flars and bunting. Ices, A la Dewey, were served, moulded like battle-ships, with appropriate favors.

FLAG FIRMS UNABLE TO FILL ORDERS.

While business generally is injured by the existence of a state of war, all those lines which have any direct relation to the war are exceedingly active and prosperous. One of them is the flag trade, the activity in which must have been proved to every one who has seen the daily increasing number of National flats displayed all over town. In the residence districts as well as the downtown business streets, and on the East 200. flags confirm the general impression as to the con-dition of the trade. One of the largest flagmak-ing concerns in the United States is the American A calvaryman who could converse in good English told them that there were forty thousand Spanish solders in the city, and that eight hundred and died during the week the Stanhope was there of neglect and want.

From the same source Captain Marshall learned that the troops were so discontented with their treatment that they would willingly go over to the insurgents, but the traurgents distrusted them and refused all overtures for such a union. The troops were quartared in the streets, and at night slept under verandas and in doorways. They demanded accommodations from the citizens, but it was refused them, and they were powerless to enforce it. The rations for a day consisted of barley water, a small portion of bread and a small piece of pork. ple had no thought of waiting until a battle had been fought before displaying their flags, but the orders began pouring in from the day war was

effect of raising prices about 300 per cent in the last month.

At the H. B. Claffin Company's offices it was said that there never before had been such a demand for the Stars and Stripes as existed at present. An enormous number of flags had been soid by this house, the orders coming from North, South, East and West the Southern demand for flags of the better grades being unprecedented. There were about twenty dar manufacturing concerns in the country, it was said, and they were all doing their best to full orders; yet the demand was greater than the supply, and the Claffin company found it impossible to get stock enough to enable it to keep fully abreast of its orders. The most popular size was 5 by 8 feet. Bunting flags, it was added, had doubled in price in the last few weeks, and silk flags had advanced considerably. At Dunham, Buckley & Co.'s a big demand for all sorts of flags was reported. The firm chanced to have a large stock of bunting on hand when the rush set in, but it was much depleted, although it was still possible to supply customers, and the price had lately advanced.

CATULE-SHIP UNABLE TO REACH HAVANA

The British steamer Ardenmbor, Captain Dunn, which sailed from Guanta, Venezuela, on April 22 for Havana, with a cargo of 873 head of cattle, arrived in this port last night, having been unable to reach her destination, owing to the blockade of to reach her destination, owing to the blockade of Cuhan ports by United States warships. The Ardanmhor, when off Matanzas, on April 27, at 8:20 p. m., was loaded by a boat's crew from the United

enter Havana. He was also warned that he must not enter any other Cuban port. The Ardanmhor then proceeded to Key West for orders, arriving there the following morning. Captain Dunn sent a cable message to his agent, W. D. Munson, and received orders to proceed to this port. The steamer will anchor in the Upper Bay.

The cattle are in fair condition. Eighteen head died on the voyage, owing to the sudden change of weather. The Ardanmhor has been employed in the cattle-carrying trade between Guanta and Havana for the last six months. She belongs to the Ardan Line of steamers and registers 1,338 tons.

SPANIARDS IN NEW YORK.

ONE OF THEM EXPLAINS THEIR ATTITUDE -LOYAL TO SPAIN, BUT IN NO SENSE SPIES-THEIR BUSINESS IN-JURED BY THE WAR.

In an office building in Broad-st, yesterday Tribune reporter met a Spaniard whom he had not seen for eight years. The Spaniard was in a state of mind.

"Now, what do you think of this?" he asked. "Here I have been living in this city these man I like the place and I like the people. have done a good business here, and I am satisfied ow, along comes this trouble about Cuba, and you send a fleet of your warships to destro Spanish fleet in the Philippino Islands. I have nothing to do with Cuba or the Philippines, yet am made to suffer. My business is disturbed. am making no money. I do not know what I "Why do you remain here?" said his listener

getting a word in edgewise. "I had heard that all the Spaniards had left New-York.

"It is not true. Some Spaniards have left, but except for the interruption of my business? I am knows me knows that I am a Spaniard, that I love my country, but not one person has even said an unkind word to me. I go about th city just the same as ever, and I go among my American acquaintances just the same. Why should I fear? I know the American people to: well to be afraid that they will do me any harm This evening I shall dine with an American fam ily, and I think we shall go to the theatre after-

"Are all your Spanish friends treated so kindly "Every one! There is no cause for complaint. But we are all much grieved over this foolish talk about the Spanish residents of the United States acting as spies. I am no spy, and my friends are

do not think that we are not true Span-he went on. "Believe me, I love my coun-i I think that she was right in refusing to Cuha, because it was her own property, had a right to it."

Spain end the war now, after her defeat

NEWS FROM MISS BARTON EXPECTED. REDUCED TELEGRAPH TOLLS FOR RED CROSS MESSAGES SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES FOR KEY WEST DELAYED.

The members of the Cuban Relief Committee exset to receive to-day an important dispatch from Miss Clara Barton, who is now at Key West wait the departure of the relief steamer State of

COMPLAINTS AGAINST CONSUL M'GARR. each side of the skirt like the stripe on a cav- AMERICAN REFUGERS FROM CIENFUEGOS DE-

CLARE THAT HE GAVE THEM NO WARN-

The Norwegian steamer Condor, commanded by The Norwegian steamer Conder, commanded by Captain Muller, arrived here yesterday from Clenfuegos, Cuba. She left that port on April 26, just one hour after the Spanish troopship Montserrat entered the harbor, "after safely running the blockade," as reported by the Spanish authorities.

The decks of the Montserrat were loaded down with Spanish troops, who could be clearly seen from the Corder. No attempt, lad been made to The Condor brought here twelve passengers who were refugees from Cuba, and it was declared by Captain Muller that at least two hundred more were anxious to come, but the steamer, which is a small boat, could not carry them. The passengers

captain Moller that at least two hindred more were anxious to come, but the steamer, which is a small boat, could not carry them. The passengers who did come on the steamer all condemned the actions of the United States Consul at Cleafueges, left there with control of the Marking at the steamer all condemned the actions of the United States Consul at Cleafueges, left there with cost giving them warning as to the situation. When the Conder left the harbor three Signalsh torpedo-hoats were there, as well as the Spanish steamer allowed the Association of the Conder left the harbor three Signalsh torpedo-hoats were there, as well as the Spanish steamer aliced to see that this work was properly at a sponish to see that this work was properly at the Conder left the harbor three Signalsh torpedo-hoats were there, as well as the Spanish steamer aliced to see that this work was properly at the Conder left the harbor three Signalsh torpedo-hoats were there, as well as the Spanish steamer and the Conder sighted the Conder was hoarded by a boat from the Marble-head and Nashville. The John Robert of C. C. Shayne, head, in charge of Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, who inspected the ship's papers and handed Captain most over the side of the steamer, chered by the surboar of the Single Day of the President's proclamation of the blockade of Cuban ports. The Lieutenant then went over the side of the steamer, chered by the surboar of the Single Day of the President's proclamation of the blockade of Cuban ports. The Lieutenant then went over the side of the steamer, chered by the surboar of the Single Day of the President's proclamation of the blockade of Cuban ports. The Lieutenant then went over the side of the steamer, chered by the surboar of the Single Day of the President's proclamation of the blockade of Cuban ports. The Lieutenant then went over the side of the steamer, chered by the surboar of the Single Day of the Singl

Condor was boarded by a bost from the Marblebead, in charge of Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, who
inspected the ship's papers and handed Captain
Muller a copy of the President's proclamation of
the blockade of Cuban ports. The Lieutenant then
went over the side of the steamer, cheered by the
passengers. On the same day the Condor was
halled by the gurboat Hawk, which, on learning
her destination, exchanged the usual courtesies
and steamed away to the southward. Among the
passengers were fir Herman Mazzaredo, Captain
M. Deal and Dr. José M. Order.

Dr. Mazzaredo, who had been at Clenfuegos for
eight months, and is now on his way to Philadelphia, said when seen at the Astor House last night;

"The American Consul at Clenfuegos did not
notify us that he was going to leave the city. I
found out that it was possible that he would leave,
and I went to him and asked him who would proteen the American citizens there. His answer was,
Well, nobedy; you will have to look to the Soanish laws for protection. The Consul made no effort to look after the interests of Americans when
he found that there would be trouble. He was a
frequenter of the Spanish Club at Chenfuegos, and
was more of a Spanish Club at Chenfuegos, and
was more of a Spanish Club at Chenfuegos, and
was more of the Spanish Club at Chenfuegos, and
was from a friendly Cuban."

Captain Deal, who went from Reston to Cuba
nine vears aro, where he took charge of a large
plantation, said: "Consul Mediatr did not wan
me of the danger, and the only way I got the news
was from a friendly Cuban."

When the Condor left Clenfuegos the Spanish
symmathizers there were matching the streets and
crying. "We will kill the Amerban hogs." The
forts of which there are three, are manned by six
thousand Spanish solders, under command of Major Aguitre. The harbor was being mined when
the steamer left port.

THE SPANISH FLEET WAS INACTIVE.

THE SPANISH PLEET WAS INACTIVE. The tramp steamer Dora arrived here yesterday om St. Vincent, Cape Verd. She left that port on April 19, and at that time the Spanish fleet was in the harbor there. Captain Mitchell of the Dora said last night: "The Spanish fleet was anchored in the bay not far from where we lay. There were two cruisers, two transports and six torpedo-boats and destroyers. The only signs of real activity on the whole fleet was among the torpedo-boats. These the whole fleet was among the torpedo-boats. These little boats would occasionally put to sea for a short run and then return. On the cruisers among a sort of humdrum, lozy life, as if they did not care what happened. They seemed to act as if they did not believe that there would be open hostilities between Spain and the United States. Beyond any emergency.

JEWS REMEMBER SPAIN.

Minneapolis. May 4—Minneapolis Lodge, Order Brith Abraham, in memory of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, has offered a bounty of \$25 and remission of lodge dues to all members who enlist for the war against Spain. LIEUTENANT VON GOETZEN REAPPOINTED

Berlin, May 4.-Lieutenant Count Von Goetzen,

STAPLE FOODS DEARER.

A RISE OF ONE DOLLAR A BARREL IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

MEAT DEALERS ADMIT THAT THERE IS AN AD-VANCE OF ONE CENT A POUND, WHOLESALE-RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA GO UP-

NO HEAVY ADVANCES EXPECTED

Bread, the staff of life, has grown dearer since

war was declared. The retail grocers say that the bakers are already making their loaves smaller, the falling off in the weight is perceptible. retail dealers of provisions have also spread broadeast so many hints and rumors of a probable furtheir customers have become needlessly alarmed honest opinion of those who tell them, but more grumbling at the increase in the size of their bills. As the situation now stands, the articles of food are materially higher in price than they were before the war began are flour, sugar, rice cents dearer for a bag of twenty-five pounds age, are about one cent a pound higher. Rice is about one cent higher, coffee two cents and tea Canned meats are from 18 to 20 per cent higher. With the exception of flour, these figures elate to the wholesale prices of the articles menomer who buys eight pounds will have only six lasses, not only because the slightest increase

Sayles & Zahn, wholesale and retail dealers in meats, at Tenth-st. and Sixth-ave, said that, while meats at wholesale were about a cent a pound bigner, the firm had not as yet increased its retail prices. Other butchers said that they had only increased the price of the best cuts of beef slightly, and that the other parts and other meats sold at the same prices, retail, as before the war. Despite these statements, it may be said that the average retail prices of meats are a cent a pound higher than they were thirty days ago.

As to the future, none of the big dealers cared to make any prediction. They talked over France's action in sispending the duty on wheat, and also of the zood reports received yesterday about the mildness of the winter on the cattle ranches of the Far West and the fine condition of the cattle as a consequence. They also pointed to the fact that the receipts of hogs at Chicago had been exceedingly large in the last few days, which showed that there was a pientiful supply of pork in the country. What effect the war will have on the resources of the country nobody can tell, as it must largely depend upon its length. The dealers did say, however, that they did not think that there would be any further marked advance in the price of provisions within the next few days. Eggs, butter and cheese were slightly lower yesterday than on Monday.

THANKS FOR BRITISH FRIENDSHIP. THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BOARD OF TRADE CONVINCED THAT PEACE CAN BEST BE SECURED BY ANGLO-SAXON CO-OPERATION.

ents for relieving the chants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade was
Harton succeeded in held at the Hoffman House last night. The presim the telegraph comdent if C. Shavna, presided. After some routing. Shayne, presided. After some routine business had been transacted, Mr. Shayne offered the following resolution, which was unanimously

> and especially of the people sympathy and goodwill are refore, be it.
> That we send across the sea our hese evidences of friendship, and the not the people of the United States, it and an irreprescrible sense of right, war that shall end in permanent unfortunate people of Cuba and oure it further hat we are firmly convinced that the

that we are firmly convinced that the peace, an uninterrupted commerce and unaintain the peaceful pursuits of civbest he secured under the friendly cobest he secured under the friendly commercial wealth of the world for the of the people of the world for the first a copy of these resolutions be President of the United States, the State and the London Board of Trade.

| Continue of the Continue of

tained that the danger from yellow the special reference to the present war and accepted theories in regard to camp hygiene, with special reference to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted theories in regard to the present war and accepted the pre

as great as people believed. He had no hesitation made by man. He then enumerated the places where yellow fever was first propagated; the infected buildings in Havana, the infected wharves and the upper end of the bay of Havana. This, he said, was the principal cause of the trouble. In part of the bay the water was stagnant and filthy.

said, was the principal cause of the trouble. In part of the bay the water was stagnant and filtry, breeding disease, and on the bank was established the military hospital. Instead of taking the sick soldiers up on the hills, they were put in this old, infected building. Was it any wonder that the fever could not be controlled?

A consideration of geographical conditions in Caba showed that the hills back of Matanzas are only twelve hundred or fifteen hundred feet high, and back of Havana they are eight hundred or nine hundred. Making camps on the hill, the speaker said, the danger would be greatly reduced. There was no other scacoast city where it would be so easy to keep troops, provided the system of regular and careful inspection was maintained. The stagnant portion of the Bay of Havana could be purified by a canal from the Almendarse River, and with a period of a proper household sonitation in the city Havana would become as healthful as any city in the tropics.

He calls attention to the fact that England had given a lesson in sanitation at Jamaica. At one time Kingston was as subject to yellow fever as Havana, but now casies seldom occurred.

The carlessness of the Government was the principal cause of the yellow fever danger. Not half the necessary precautions were taken at the wharves, where the danger was the greatest.

In conclusion Dr. Hamilton said there had been every reason for a war with Spain before the present crisis. Any country which would carelessly allow such a disease-breeding centre to affect the ships of the world without any effort to improve the conditions, deserved nothing better than the most severe and summary punishment.

STRINGENT ORDERS TO HOOK PILOTS. Orders have been issued to the fleet of Sandy Hook pilots that the pilot-boats on the southern station, off Long Branch, the eastern station at Fire Island and the station-boat off Sandy Hook Fire is and and the station-boat off Sandy Hook Lightship, must put into Sandy Hook Bay every night at dark and remain anchored until daylight. It is feared that in the event of the Spanish fleet falling in with one of the pilot-boats the Spaniards would take possession of the pilots, and, at the peril of their lives, compel them to navigate the hostile fleet into the harbor.

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SPYING ON CUBAN DELEGATES.

UNSKILFUL MEN DOING THE WORK, AND DOING IT BADLY-HOW THE TILLIE WAS SUNK. The spies who have for some time shadowed the

movements of the members of the Cuban revolu-tionary party in this city are still on guard. Who

employs them or whether or not they are detailed from any regular detective agency is not known at lar detectives from a well-known agency the Cubans to try to stop flibustering, but the spies who have been on guard recently are apparemployed directly by some Spanish agent. They are not skilful men, and apparently their duty is to dog the footsteps of each prominent Cuben

Washington, May 4.-The President announced to

day he would soon parden Captain John D. Hart, the steamer Laurada, now serving a two years' term of imprisonment for his Cuban filbustering operations. A delegation from the House and Bingham, of Pennsylvania, and Cummings and McCiellan, of New-York, called on the President to urge a pardon. The President, while refraining from saying when he would act, gave assurance that a pardon would be forthcoming. Mrs. Hart he captain's wife, awaited the party in the East Room, and when informed of the President's assurances expressed her gratitude, though disap-pointed that an immediate pardon was not to be had.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

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Minneapolis, May 6.—Wheat strong; May, \$1 20%; July, 19, September, 82%c; No 1 hard, \$1 28%; No 1 North-

cash, \$108.

Philadelphia, May 4.—Wheat strong and \$% o higher; contract grade, May, \$1 10 \(\text{log} \) \$117. Corn firm and \$% o higher; No 2 mixed, May and June, 38 \(\text{gigo} \) \$290. Flour strong and 10 \(\text{log} \) 200 per bid higher; where super, \$3 700 \(\text{strong} \) \$4 do extract, \$10 \(\text{strong} \) \$4 mixer winer auger, \$3 700 \(\text{strong} \) \$4 do extract, \$10 \(\text{strong} \) \$5 \(\text{log} \) \$5 is obstraight, \$5 20 \(\text{gis} \) 50; do patent, \$5 700 \(\text{strong} \) \$6 is spring clear, \$5 10 \(\text{gis} \) \$5 is do patent, \$5 700 \(\text{gis} \) \$5 is do patent, \$5 10 \(\text{gis} \) \$5 is do patent, \$5 700 \(\text{gis} \) \$6 is spring clear, \$5 10 \(\text{gis} \) \$5 is do straight, \$5 80 \(\text{gis} \) \$5 is do patent, \$6 10 \(\text{gis} \) \$5 is do patent, \$5 \(\text{log} \) \$5 is do paten

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